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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF LAND SHELLS INHABITING
THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

BY ANDREW GARRETT.

PUPINA VITIENSIS, Garr., pl. 3, fig. 62.

Shell imperforate, oblong-ovate, moderately thick, sub-translucent, smooth, polished, shining, corneous; spire rather tumid, acutely rounded at the apex; suture margined; whorls 6, slightly convex, right side more flattened than the left, penultimate equal in size to the preceding 4 whorls; aperture slightly oblique, bicanaliculate, semicircular; peristome whitish, thickened, somewhat expanded below; columella and parietal region concave, margined by an arched rib, the former terminating in a prominent rounded tongue.

Length 7 mill.

Hab. Viti Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

A rare species found among decayed vegetation in damp forests at Gomea Island, where it is peculiar. It is the first recorded species from the Viti group.

HELICINA GOMEAENSIS, Garr., pl. 3, fig. 63.

Shell depressly trochiform, thin, sub-pellucid, somewhat glossy, under a lens faint, rude, revolving, impressed striæ and slight radiating lines of growth; color light straw-yellow, rarely with two broad brownish-red spiral bands; spire broadly conical, apex obtuse; whorls 5, convex, last one slightly angular at the periphery, not deflected in front; basal callus thin, granulate; suture linearly impressed; aperture diagonal, sub-triangular luniform, white within; peristome slightly labiate, white, under a lens granulate, flatly expanded, somewhat sinuous above, and angular at its junction with the columella.

Diam., greatest $10\frac{1}{2}$, height 8 mill.

Hab. Gomea I., Viti Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

Not uncommon on the foliage of bushes at the above-mentioned island, where it is peculiar.

PITYS MAUPIENSIS, Garr., pl. 3, fig. 64.

Shell umbilicate, sub-discoid, thin, sub-pellucid, elevately striated, striæ crowded, finer beneath, brownish, more or less tessell-

lated with dark-brown, and sometimes the body adorned with zigzag stripes; spire convex, apex flat; suture rather deeply impressed; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, rounded, regularly and slowly increasing, the last one slanting from the shoulder towards the base; umbilicus small, but deep, about one-fifth the greatest diameter of the shell; aperture vertical, narrow, luniform, fauces with four, columella with one, and the parietal region with three lamellæ; peristome thin, simple.

Diam. 3, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. Maupiti I., Society Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

A common species found under decayed wood. It belongs to the same group as *P. modicella* and *P. contorta*.

PITYS TANEÆ, GARR., pl. 3, fig. 65.

Shell umbilicate, discoid, thin, sub-pellucid, brownish-horn color, tessellated and rayed with deep-brown, plicately ribbed; ribs small, oblique, arcuately curved, somewhat irregular, rather distant, finer and more crowded beneath; spire convex, flattened at the apex; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, convex, slowly and regularly increasing, slightly sulcate next the suture, last one acutely carinate, flattened above, not descending in front, convex beneath, angular at the umbilicus; suture well impressed; umbilicus large, perspective, freely showing the whorls, a little more than a third the diameter of the shell; aperture oblique, rhomboid-lunate, wider than high; parietal region with a small revolving lamella; peristome thin, simple.

Diam. $4\frac{1}{2}$, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. Maupiti I., Society Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

A very abundant species found on the ground on the sides of wooded hills. It belongs to the same group as *P. ficta*, *fabrefacta*, and *Huahinensis*.

PITYS ZEBRINA, GARR., pl. 3, fig. 66.

Shell umbilicate, sub-discoid, thin, pullucid, shining, whitish, corneous, adorned with brown tessellations on the spire, and flexuous stripes on the body whorl; spire depressly convex, apex flattened; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, convex, slowly and regularly increasing, last one not descending in front, rounded, obliquely ribbed; ribs membranous, rather distant, interstices under the lens clearly elevately striated; suture deeply impressed; umbilicus small, pervious, one-sixth the greatest diameter of the shell; aperture sub-vertical,

roundly luniform, wider than high, fauces with three, and the parietal region with two lamellæ; peristome thin, simple.

Diam. 4, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. Rarotonga I., Cook's Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

A beautiful species, well characterized by its conspicuous spots and stripes on a pale ground, membranous ribs and fine lamellæ. It belongs to the same group as *P. modicella*, *contorta*, and *multilamellata*.

PITYS UNILAMELLATA, Garr., pl. 3, fig. 67.

Shell umbilicate, sub-discoid, thin, corneous, tessellated, and rayed with brown, plicately ribbed, ribs compressed, rather closely set, regular, oblique, flexuous, finer and more crowded beneath; spire depressly convex, apex prominent; whorls 5, convex, slowly and regularly increasing, last one not descending in front, obtusely sub-angular on the periphery, and more distinctly so on the umbilical region; suture channelled; umbilicus large, freely exposing the whorls, nearly one-third the greatest diameter of the shell; aperture oblique, somewhat rhomboid luniform, wider than deep; parietal region with a single small lamella; peristome thin, simple.

Diam., greatest $4\frac{1}{2}$, height 2 mill.

Hab. Rarotonga I., Cook's Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

A rare species found under decayed vegetation in mountain ravines.

PLECOTREMA TURRITA, Garr. pl. 3, fig. 68.

Shell sub-perforate, solid, more or less acutely ovate, turreted, transversely finely ridged, ridges closely set, granulated, interstices crossed by raised lines, corneous with white lips; spire sub-acute, turreted, conical; whorls 7-8, flat, tabulate above, last one large, ovate-globose, sulcate next the suture, angular at the base; aperture oblique, narrow, oblong, contracted; peristome with a large sub-marginal external varix, rather thin, slightly expanded, angular above, then obliquely descending towards the base, where it is rounded and continuous with the labiate callosity on the columella and parietal region; inner margin labiate, with a median tubercle; columella with a transverse fold, a second one on the parietal region, and a tubercle above.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. Viti Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

This singular species, of which we obtained about fifty examples, was found lurking under stones a little below high-water mark, on the N. E. end of Tavinni Island.

PLECOTREMA CONSOBRINA, Garr., pl. 3, fig. 69.

Shell small, sub-perforate, ovate, solid, brownish with an obscure paler zone; spire convexly conical, about half the length of the shell, apex sub-acute; whorls 7, flatly convex, the last one large, rounded, deflected in front, transversely sulcate, sulci deep, the same width as the intervening ridges, which latter are slightly granulose, and about twenty in the body whorl; aperture small, oblong, contracted, oblique; peristome thick, externally varicose, labiate within, and furnished with two stout tubercular teeth on the middle of the lip; columella slightly expanded, with an oblique transverse compressed fold; parietal region glazed, bidentate, the lower tooth bifurcate.

Length 3 mill.

Hab. Viti Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

Not uncommon under stones at high-water mark. In color it closely resembles *P. mordax*, Dohrn., but is not so robust as that species. It is more closely allied to *P. hirsuta*, Nobis, but is less than half as large, differs in color, and is never hirsute like the latter.

PEDIPES SUBGLOBOSUS, Garr., pl. 3, fig. 70.

Shell imperforate, small, moderately thick, sub-globose, yellowish-horn color, transversely finely ridged; ridges about twice the width of their interstices, slightly scabrous with lines of growth; spire short, abbreviately conical; whorls 5, strongly convex, slightly angular, last one sub-globose, becoming angular above as it nears the peristome, base rounded; aperture oblique, oblong; peristome sharp, finely crenulate, white, labiate within, armed with a stout sub-median tubercle, and a sinus above; columella white, vertical, flattened, with two transverse white compressed folds the upper the larger; parietal region thinly glazed and furnished with a large transverse compressed white fold.

Diam., greatest $4\frac{1}{2}$, height 3 mill.

Hab. Viti Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

Only eight specimens were found. They were obtained from

under stones in the upper region of the littoral zone, at the island of Tanthala.

NANINA KIVAENSIS, Garr., pl. 3, fig. 71.

Shell small, imperforate, depressly globose, thin, pellucid, smooth, glossy, yellowish corneous; spire rounded, apex obtuse; suture margined; whorls 5, flatly convex, slowly and regularly increasing, last one rounded, not descending in front, base convex; aperture oblique, luniform; peristome thin, simple, columella white, callos, and furnished with a prominent twisted fold.

Diam., greatest 4, height 5 mill.

Hab. Viti Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

A rare species found among decayed vegetation in the mountain forests of Kiva Isl. Its most obvious character is its dome-like spire and strong columella fold.

HELIX (TROCHOMORPHA) MERZIANOIDES, Garr., pl. 3, fig. 72.

Shell umbilicate, sub-lenticular, rather thin, sub-translucent, glossy beneath, chestnut-brown, mottled with radiating dashes of corneous, beneath honey-yellow becoming brown towards the margin; spire obtuse, convex; whorls 6, slightly convex, obliquely striated, regularly and slowly increasing, last one not descending in front, acutely carinate on the periphery, keel whitish; base convex; suture slightly margined; umbilicus moderate, perspective, freely exposing the whorls, about one-fifth the greatest diameter of the shell; aperture diagonal, sub-rhomboid luniform; peristome acute above, and slightly thickened towards the base.

Diam., greatest 22, height 9 mill.

Hab. Viti Isles. (Coll. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences.)

A rare species peculiar to the island of Vanna Levu, where it lives on the trunks of trees in damp forests. It is very closely allied to *H. Merziana*, Pfr., inhabiting the Solomon Islands. That species has the outer lip sinuous, more thickened and slightly declivous above. It is also banded on the lower surface, and the termination of the body whorl is somewhat dilated. Above, the color and markings are quite similar in the two species.